

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3969. 號七十月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

日二十月二年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAB, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL. Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & Co. Manilla, C. HENNINGSEN & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF THE 27th and 28th MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25th JULY, 1854, AND 31st DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion) Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.  
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

### HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDER, Esq.  
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. MOIVER, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

### Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

### JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, say \$3.75 per paid-up Share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JAMES GREIG,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Mam Pak Hongs in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$600 (the amount of legal expenses) he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, ally in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffidely by word of mouth stories to the detriment and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore, that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are affording a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

### THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. mcl9

### NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnappers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of stinging him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$600, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo consented to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese men, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 21st March, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—  
All that piece or parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 584, and known as "Overbeck Court," situated in the rear of No. 9 Police Station, Caine Road, with the Six Messuages or Tenements standing thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$9.72.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.  
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
For further particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl21

### For Sale.

#### CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.  
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.  
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.  
Wool Plaids and Flannels.  
Silks and Poplins.  
Wool Shawls and Cloaks.  
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.  
Fancy Wool Goods.  
Lace and Linen Sets.  
Scarves and Sashes.  
Boys' Suits.  
Children's Dresses.  
&c. &c. &c.

### VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

### FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.—

AT HONGKONG:—  
INLAND Lot 82.—The well-known House and Office lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.  
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.  
MARINE Lot 111, WANGHEAL—First-class and extensive Godown.  
Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND Lot 691.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.  
Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM Lot 17, FORPOOLUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.  
Annual Crown rent, \$26.

AT KOWLOON:—  
MARINE Lot 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.  
Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—  
Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Office, Godown, Servants' Quarters and Outbuildings. Area 1,064 Tubos of 86 square feet.  
Annual Ground rent, \$283.78.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floor Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 664 Tubos.  
Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,  
T. G. LINSTED,  
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,  
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

### FOR SALE.

200 Casks OLABET from BOURBON.  
Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl20

## ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put an end to. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Woo are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (lit. the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (lit. the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mcl19

\* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, to its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Esop's Fables.—Translator.

### THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD, OLIPHANT & Co., General Agents. mcl24

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 23, 1876. apl

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being Indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

### NOTICES OF FIRMS.

#### NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MAO G. HEATON.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, E. C. RAY.  
Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

#### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanol. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

### Auctions.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon,—Four Worthington Pumps.

Boller.  
Donkey Pump.  
Exhaust Pipes.  
Stuction do.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1/2. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf for the Docks at Half-past Eleven o'clock.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl20

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATOON APOAR," Capt. McTAVISH, will leave for the above Ports, on SATURDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "PENGUIN," Captain COWELL, will leave for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl18

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 15, 1876. mcl19

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "DIOMED," will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl22

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "NESTOR," will be despatched on or about the 22nd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl22

### FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australasian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "QUEENSLAND," Captain ORA, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mcl25

### STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "SUNDA," will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Mongolia with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

### STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "MONGOLIA," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A 1 Barque "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have quick despatch for the above

Ports.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, February 9, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM," FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICH," RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The A 1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED," WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HAZE," WILKINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON," 833 Tons Register, Captain SAKKIS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "SHALIMAR," WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "NIGHTINGALE," PALMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," MULLIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcl23

FOR PORTLAND.

The A 1 German Bark "CENTAUR," OFFERBERG, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcl23

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "MARY WHITTAKER," CUTLER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876. ap20

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Barque "NUOLINE," 513 Tons Register, Captain ARLMAN, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## Main.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT  
LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd March,  
1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
TIGRE, Commandant BUREAU, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and  
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above  
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.  
Shipping orders will be granted till noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 22nd March, 1876. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc23

## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL  
CARGO, EX O. S. CO.'S S. S.  
PATROCLOS, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from  
the Undersigned, not later than the  
20th March, for shipment per S. S. Nestor.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc20

FROM BOMBAY AND KURACHEE.

FRENCH Steamer *Asia* having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees of  
Cargo by her are requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for  
counter-signature and to take immediate  
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at  
once landed and stored at their risk and  
expense.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc20

FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Flamingo* having arrived,  
Consignees of Ordinary Singapore  
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed at their risk and stored by  
the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence  
and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may  
be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
21st Instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Options and Calcutta Cargo will be deliv-  
ered from on board, and Consignees are  
requested to send their Bills of Lading to  
the Undersigned for counter-signature and  
to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be  
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense without further notice.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

S. S. *HOCGLY*.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
"Euphrate," from London, in connec-  
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being  
landed and stored at their risk at the  
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may  
be obtained from Friday, the 10th Instant,  
at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before 4 p.m. To-day; request-  
ing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THUR-  
SDAY, the 16th March, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

## NOW READY.

YEN-SHUI, OF THE RUDIMENTS OF  
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
E. J. BENTLEY. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. BENTLEY. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship  
"GUNGA,"  
GARGAN, Master, will be  
despatched to Manila on or  
about the 26th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc26

## FOR YLOILO VIA MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner  
"UNION,"  
MISRAKONERVARIA, Master, will  
have quick despatch for the  
above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 17, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer  
"LEONOR,"  
will be despatched for the above  
Port on MONDAY, the 20th  
Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of the time  
previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc20

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have  
received instructions from the  
Executors of the late Capt. L. Youga to  
sell by Public Auction at the "London  
Inn," Queen's Road, on

## WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd March, 1876, at Noon,—  
The FURNITURE, etc., therein,  
comprising—Chairs, Tables, Sideboard,  
Engravings, Gas Lamps, Bar Fittings,  
Fewter Mugs, Glassware, Wines, and  
Spirits.

Also,

A Billiard TABLE, by Straple and  
Hughes.  
2 Hids. Beer.  
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.  
All lots, with all faults and errors of  
description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall  
of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc22

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from H. M. Naval  
Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

## FRIDAY,

the 24th March, 1876, at 11 a.m., at  
H. M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry Naval & Victualling STORES,  
comprising—  
Old Iron, Zinc, Glass, Hoses, Leather,  
Lignumvitae, Blocks, etc.  
Blue Cloth, Duck Flannel, Rags, Bis-  
cuit Dust, Implements, Cases, and Can-  
isters.

Also,

One Ice-making Machine.  
One Washing Machine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.  
The lots, with all faults and errors of every  
description whatsoever, at purchaser's  
risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1876. mc24

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 16, *Mary Whitridge*, Amer. ship,  
882, Cutler, Shanghai Mar. 10, Ballast.—  
HUTSELL & Co.

March 17, *Margaret*, British ship, 864,  
J. Owens, Sydney Jan. 8, Coal.—ARNHOLD  
KARBERG & Co.

March 17, *Villa de Rivadavia*, Spanish  
brig, 261, Camus, Manila Mar. 6, Sapan-  
wood.—BRANDAO & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.  
16, *August Friedrich*, for Macao.  
17, *Hailong*, for Amoy, &c.  
17, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

*Sir Harry Parkes*, for Taiwanfoo.  
*Thoon Kramon*, for Bangkok.  
*Emma*, for Bangkok.  
*Eyen*, for Bangkok.  
*Sarah Nicholson*, for London.  
*Centaur*, for Portland (Oregon).  
*Spirit of the Age*, for Melbourne.  
*Rajah*, for Swatow.  
*Portia*, for Takao.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Mary Whitridge*, Mr C.  
Watt.

DEPARTED.—Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila,  
Mr D. A. Smith, Rev. Mr Buxtons, and  
324 Chinese (84 from Amoy, 40 from this  
port).

Per *Hailong*, for Amoy, 2 Europeans.  
To DEPART.—Per *Centaur*, 228 Chinese.  
Per *Eyen*, 18 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Amer. ship *Mary Whitridge* reports  
fresh monsoon throughout, latter part  
of passage accompanied with rain.

The British ship *Margaret* reports light  
winds and fine weather throughout.

The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* re-  
ports fine weather along the Luzon Coast,  
closing into the land strong N.E. winds  
and rainy weather.

## CARGO.

Per *Lambard*, for London: from Hong-  
kong 9 bales and 8 cases Silk; Shanghai  
823 bales Silk, 42 bales Pongee, 6 bales  
Waste Silk, 2 half-chests and 6 pigs Tea;  
Yokohama 168 bales Silk. For Continent:  
from Hongkong 7 bales Silk; Shanghai 84  
bales Silk; Yokohama 112 bales Silk.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-  
CUTTA.—  
Per Indian Mail Packet *PENGUN*, at  
2.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th Inst.

Per Indian Mail Packet *ARRATOON*  
*APCAR*, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday,  
the 18th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—  
Per *DOUGLAS*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday,  
the 18th Inst.

For MANILA.—  
Per *LEONOR*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday,  
the 20th Instant, instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-  
TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, ROW-  
EN, KEPPEL BAY, BRISBANE,  
SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-  
BOURNE.—  
Per *QUEENSLAND*, at 11.30 a.m. on  
Saturday, the 25th Instant.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *TIGRE*,  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 23rd Instant, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom via  
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singa-  
pore, Galle, Australia, New Zea-  
land, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 22nd Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,  
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 23rd Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom or  
to Singapore may be posted on  
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mc23

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *TEHERAN*,  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the  
30th Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 29th Instant.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT  
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 30th Instant.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on  
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom via  
Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted  
on board the Packet on payment of a  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. mc30

## General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 19—

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy and Foochow.

MONDAY, March 20—

Noon.—Sale of Pumps, Boiler, &c., at  
Cosmopolitan Dock.

3 p.m.—*Leonor* leaves for Manila.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.  
Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-  
go ex *Patroclos* for shipment per *Nestor*  
must be obtained from the Agents not  
later than this date.

TUESDAY, March 21—

Noon.—Sale of "Overbeck Court."  
Goods per *Flamingo* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, March 22—

Noon.—Sale of Furniture, &c., at  
"London Inn," Queen's Road.

Diomed leaves for London on or about  
this date.

*Nestor* leaves for Shanghai on or about  
this date.

THURSDAY, March 23—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, March 24—

11 a.m.—Sale of Stores at H. M. Naval  
Yard.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The  
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.

SATURDAY, March 25—

Noon.—*Queensland* leaves for Singapore,  
Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

*Gunga* leaves for Manila on or about this  
date.

THURSDAY, March 30—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, April 1—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer *Bylie* leaves for Yokohama  
and San Francisco.

Warrants against Inclosed Dividends,  
Bonus of Interests on Victoria Fire  
Insurance Co., to be presented before  
this date.

SATURDAY, April 16—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-  
hama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 22—

Claims against the Estate of Captain  
Lawrence Young, deceased, must be  
sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30—

Claims against the Estate of Diederich  
Heinrich, Querino Antonio Gutierrez,  
Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and  
Henry Roberts, deceased, must be  
proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31—

Claims against the Estates of Gustav  
Tobler, Edward Parker, Edward  
Richard Handley, Kwong Tam, Lam  
Kok Chong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sew  
Fan, Man Chan, and a Chinaman,  
name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must  
be proved on or before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

3 p.m.—*Penguin* leaves for Singapore,  
Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—*Arratoon* leaves for Singa-  
pore, Penang and Calcutta.

Diomed leaves for London on or about  
this date.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be  
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of  
the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.10 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

We should think the Viceroy of Canton  
was one of the "mildest manner'd men."

Constrained to tell an untruth, he hesi-  
tates to do so in bold words and takes  
refuge in pretty, figurative language.

An announcement that the Portuguese  
claim Macao is "startling to his hear-  
ing!"—so he says in the proclamation  
he has just issued. We have an inkling  
that, if England were to lose the greater  
part of her naval and military power,  
His Excellency would find himself equal-  
ly "startled to hear" that Great Britain  
had claims to Hongkong, and would be—

to further adopt the words of his procla-  
mation—"obliged to dispute the matter  
with them." But putting aside this  
latest specimen of Chinese finess in diplo-  
macy, it is pretty evident that affairs at  
Macao wear a rather serious aspect. If  
the proclamation is worth anything, its tone  
clearly indicates a determination on the  
part of the Viceroy to proceed with the  
erection of the Customs' Examination  
House on Paters Island. "His Excel-  
lency," it says, "considered it necessary  
that regulations should be at once drawn  
up for carrying into effect the prayer of  
the petition from the Macao merchants,  
asking that the Customs' House might  
be established at the place in question,"

and information to that effect was to be  
at once conveyed to the Governor of  
Kwangtung and to the Hailkwan, so that  
they might be able to report on the re-  
gulations forwarded at the same time.

Altogether, it may be taken that the  
question of the rights of Portugal at  
Macao has been fairly raised, and the  
Government of that country cannot do  
better than to at once take steps to have  
it clearly and decisively settled. Twenty  
years ago Portugal could have forced Chi-  
na to acknowledge its claim to Macao with  
half the trouble and expense she would  
now be put to in doing so; every year will  
increase the difficulties, and if the matter  
be much longer postponed, China will  
probably be in a position to cope on  
equal terms with the armed forces of  
Portugal, and then the Chinese Govern-  
ment will certainly have a short memory  
as to Portuguese claims to "Celestial"  
territory. In the event of a rupture  
between the two countries on the ques-  
tion just now, it is scarcely to be expect-  
ed that the Chinese Government would  
rely greatly on its military or naval  
forces to maintain its claims to Macao.

We should rather expect to find the  
Government requesting its merchants  
and other subjects to withdraw from the  
"Holy City," forbidding them to trade  
or have any communication with it, and  
doing all in its power to out off the  
supplies of provisions to the place. Ma-  
cao exists as it were on Chinese trade  
and Chinese supplies, and no doubt that  
if the "Celestials" were allowed and  
able to carry out such a course as the  
one indicated, Macao would be  
placed in a very serious position, al-  
though the Portuguese might not relin-  
quish their hold on the Peninsula.

The Portuguese, by the way, appear to  
be determined not to be found unpre-  
pared in the event of a rupture. Naval  
and military assistance is on the way  
out, and as late as the 7th Inst. the  
Governor of Macao issued a proclamation  
forbidding the exportation or importation  
of fire-arms, except under a license  
from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Above the portal of the Senate House at  
Macao there is the inscription, placed  
there more than two centuries ago by a  
Portuguese Governor,—"City of the  
name of God; no more loyal one exists."

Ere long Macao may have to prove the  
truth of this proud inscription in a very  
practical and troublesome way.

We have received a somewhat ponderous  
volume, in the conventional blue covers,  
containing statistics of the Colony of  
New Zealand for the year 1874, and  
abstracts from the agricultural statistics  
for 1875. New Zealand statistics do  
not, we imagine, form particularly in-  
teresting reading matter in Hongkong,  
and, if they did, the mass of figures  
presented in the volume are by no means  
inviting in appearance; but our readers  
need not be alarmed—we only intend  
extracting a very few of the general and  
most interesting items from the book.

It appears that the estimated population  
at the end of the year 1874 was 341,860,  
being an increase of 45,914 on the po-  
pulation of the previous year. The im-  
migration during the year amounted to  
the large number of 43,969 persons, of  
whom 25,830 were males, and 18,135  
females; while the emigrants numbered  
only 6,859, most of whom went to the  
Australian Colonies. Considering the  
number of the population the constab-  
ulary force seems rather a small one, num-  
bering, as it did, only 703, but the Vo-

lunteer force of the Island on the other  
hand is of considerable strength, consist-  
ing, altogether, of 5,464 men. The  
births during the year numbered 12,844;  
the marriages 2,826, and the deaths  
4,161. Coming to the trade and inter-  
change we find that the total shipping,  
inward, at the various ports of the  
Colony was 856 vessels of 399,296  
tons, being an increase on the pre-  
vious year of 117 in number of ves-  
sels, and 109,999 in the tonnage. The  
total shipping outwards was 822 vessels  
of 386,533 tons. The value of the im-  
ports was £8,121,812 against £6,464,687  
in the previous year, and it is worthy  
of note that the value of the imports in  
1874 was almost double what it was in  
1871. It will be seen from the fore-  
going statistics that the Colony is  
prospering

## Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)  
17th March, 1876.

## ASSAULT.

Leong San Yow, a Chinese woman residing in Wellington Street, was summoned by Lai Chun Fa, a servant girl owned by the defendant, for assault. The complainant stated that on the 16th instant, she was told to make tea, but as she had to get water to wash, she failed to do so in time. The defendant then got hold of a rattan and beat her, inflicting some ugly marks on her legs and shoulders. She was sold to her for \$36. The defendant stated that she had a friend in the house and she asked the girl to make tea. She did not do so for two hours, and she beat her in consequence. Complainant had also stolen \$3 which she had placed underneath her pillow. The matron of the gaol having provided the extent of the injuries from which the complainant was suffering, the defendant was fined \$20.

## HAWKING WITHOUT LICENSES.

In view of this being time for the renewal of hawkers' licenses, a great many of them have been taken up in the course of the last few days for failing to get out new licenses. Some half-a-dozen of them were taken up to-day and were fined from 50 cents to \$1 each.

## NUISANCE.

The Government night-soil contractor was summoned for neglecting to provide a proper number of boats to carry away the rubbish from the town. There were none at the wharves at Cleverley street, Gilman Street and Pottinger street on the 16th instant. The defendant urged that he had lost some cars and anchors by the wind. Postponed till the 23rd instant.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)  
17th March, 1876.

Gracia v. David, \$128.—This was a suit heard on the 7th inst. The claim was on a promissory note against the defendant, a gun-lascar. The defendant then urged that he had paid a portion of the money to the plaintiff through a Portuguese watchman in the employ of Messrs Sayle & Co. This witness was found to have been telling a lot of falsehoods and was sent to six weeks' hard labour, while judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. The defendant and a witness of his named Isaac were told to come up last Tuesday to await the order of the Court as to their disposal. They failed to appear and a summons was issued for their attendance to-day, and they put in an appearance accordingly.

His Lordship asked why they did not attend last Tuesday.

The defendant replied that he did not understand that he was to appear on that day, and the moment he received notice to do so he came at once.

His Lordship said he had been considering their case as to what he should do with them. As it was just possible that the defendant had paid the money to the watchman who had been sent to gaol as he stated, he would give him the benefit of the doubt. But he must know that the Court had power to send him to gaol for perjury, and if he was sent to trial before the magistrate, he would get a much heavier punishment. His Lordship hoped he would not come to Court again to do the same thing. He then asked the defendant how long he had been in the service and he replied that he had been in the army 21 years. His Lordship thereupon observed that it was sad to see a man so long in the service guilty of a gross perjury, for which, his Lordship had a good mind to send him to gaol. He would now, however, forfeit his character to a certain extent. His Lordship observed that what he had said about the defendant applied to his witness Isaac, and he hoped they would not come before the Court again.

Mullin v. Afuo, \$24.—This was a claim for the value of ten cases of Kerosine oil sold to the defendant. His Lordship delivered judgment to-day. He said he had come to the same conclusion now as he had before, viz that one of the innocent parties who showed neglect should suffer. He could have given judgment last Court day, only he did not like to delay the proceedings of the Court by referring to the authorities on the point. The debit-note appeared to be regular and the defendant had no knowledge that it was not so. Messrs. Frazier & Co., the agents of the plaintiff, having no suspicion of the Portuguese clerk, did not take such care of the debit-note book as they might have done. Judgment must therefore be given for the defendant. The plaintiff urged the defendant ought to have asked Nunn whether he had a right to collect the money.

His Lordship said the defendant had no means of knowing that it was incorrect. He had no suspicion whatever. If the negligence had been on his part, judgment would have been given against him.

## China.

## SHANGHAI.

A Mafoo in the employ of Mr Tyler, Chief Constable of Her Majesty's gaol, was charged this afternoon (March 8th) with having committed a criminal offence upon the person of Mr Tyler's daughter, a little girl of only nine years old. The proceedings were held in the precincts of the gaol, where a temporary Court was fitted up. The details of the examination were what might have been expected, and pointed conclusively to the fact of the offence having been committed. The prisoner was brought in and subjected to a searching examination by the three mandarins. He crawled about the floor, crying in the usual Chinese fashion, first wailing his entire innocence; then he confessed to having kicked the little girl, and attributed her injuries to that. This was received with a cry of contemptuous derision, and turning at last to Mr Medhurst the Chinese asked him if, under the circumstances, he would permit a little judicious punishment to be applied to hasten the proceedings. The Consul assented, and a triple strap was brought in to slap the prisoner's face with; but after a little further discussion it was decided to remove him to the Che-hien's yamen in the City. The mandarin also agreed that the evidence as to his identity and guilt was perfectly conclusive; but as, according to Chinese law, a criminal must

confess before he can be punished, he is to be tortured until he does so. This will probably not take long, and the man will doubtless lose his head, rape being a capital offence in China. We are informed by Mr Medhurst that this is by no means the first offence of the kind committed on foreign children in Shanghai, and we therefore consider it our duty to make the matter public.—*Shanghai Courier.*

## HELP FROM PEKING.

(The Friend of China.)

In the course of the month we have been favoured by the presence of Dr. J. Dudgeon from Peking, who kindly consented to meet a small gathering of friends of the Society, members of parliament and others, at our office on Friday, the 17th ult. Dr. Dudgeon joined the London Missionary Society in 1863, and was immediately appointed to Peking, where he succeeded Dr. Lookhart in charge of the Missionary Hospital. He was formerly also physician to the British Legation in Peking, and a few years after the reconstitution of the Tung Wen Kwan (the Peking College of Foreign Sciences and Literature) he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology, the only chair as yet established in the Medical Faculty. Having been private medical adviser of several of the high officials of the court of Peking, Dr. Dudgeon is intimately acquainted with the views and feelings of those great Chinese Statesmen upon the opium question. The interview at our office was therefore one of unusual interest. On the one hand, Dr. Dudgeon expounded the physiological side of the opium question as one who had made long and careful study of it in circumstances peculiarly favourable for observation. On the other hand, he could give direct and positive information as to the strong antagonism of the rulers of China against the opium traffic. Last year Dr. Dudgeon inserted an article in the Peking Magazine, a monthly periodical in the Chinese language, giving an account of the production of opium in India, its importance as a branch of revenue to the Indian Government, pointing out the increase of production in China, referring to the formation of an influential Anti Opium Society in England, the issuing of prize essays on the subject; showing the renewed interest that is being taken in this country in Chinese matters—clearly indicating the ignorance of our people as to the enormous evils of the traffic, and almost the fact of the existence of such a traffic; pointing out its inconsistency with our Christianity—triumphantly referring, for the encouragement of the Chinese, to our abolition of slavery in our own possessions, and at such a cost, and our exertions in putting down slavery on both coasts of Africa, as well as the influence we had brought to bear on Portugal in the discontinuance of the Coolie Trade at Macao, suggesting various courses which might be adopted, and calling upon the government at the present opportune moment to take steps for checking so serious an evil. This powerful and plain-speaking article, of which we hope to be able to give a fuller account in a subsequent number, before it appeared in the magazine, was submitted to some of the officials of the Tung Li Yamen (the Foreign Board), received their approval, and after its publication it created considerable sensation in Chinese circles. During the conference which takes place in regard to affairs of state at the commencement of each reign, the subject of Opium was under deliberation, and but for the death of the late emperor, the engrossing concerns relating to the accession of the new emperor, and especially the unhappy news of Margary's murder, threatening serious political complications with this country, it was confidently anticipated that some action would have been taken by the Chinese Government in regard to his subject. Dr. Dudgeon, however, is thoroughly persuaded that the Chinese Government will revert to this business as soon as the way is clear. They suddenly and peremptorily put a stop to the emigration of Chinese coolies to Cuba in spite of the existing treaty with Spain, and he is convinced that nothing but fear withholds their hand from similarly interfering in our opium trade. The extreme importance of his information will be at once evident.

We have reason to hope that Dr. Dudgeon will himself put into a printed form the valuable information he laid before us verbally. In the meantime, we have the pleasure of giving our readers extracts from the report given in an *Argyllshire* paper of an interesting speech by the doctor as Chairman of a re-union of his fellow-townsmen in Glasgow, by which it will be made evident that we have not overrated the interest of our own meeting. "I have been requested to speak upon China, but the difficulty in such an *embarras de richesses* is to select one of the hundred and more subjects which might interest you, and to say anything worthy of the subject in half an hour. The difficulty is, what to say, where to begin, and chiefly where to end. We ought to be deeply interested in everything that relates to China, her progress, her civilization, trade, &c., for we have a great stake in the country, as witnesses our commerce in tea, silk, opium, &c.; and, moreover, China is even now exerting a powerful though silent influence in the world through her productions and her emigration, and she is yet destined to become far more influential. They are emphatically the coming race,—filling the United States, Australia, and the Straits Settlements, and but for our distance and the expense of transport, might ere this have been competing, and successfully too, against trade unions in this country; in my opinion the bane, and what will ultimately be the ruin of our country, if for no other reason than by the diversion of our trade and industries into the hands of other nations; and they might also have been filling our houses and colonies with domestic servants. With the advance of education among ourselves and as a consequence the difficulty of procuring domestic servants, it is not improbable that it will yet come to this; and let me tell you that, you will find them industrious, frugal, economical, simple in their manners, inventive, polite, quiet, docile, obedient, and respectful to their superiors. They are second to no other people on the face of the globe in these traits of character. They make admirable, thrifty colonists, industrious husbandmen, agriculturists, and florists, and in short, can readily turn their hand to anything. The Chinaman's diet and dress are simple in the extreme—his wants are few and easily supplied, and he possesses great power of endurance and patience. They, indeed, possess the elements of a great people. And what are some of the signs of progress in that country? I need

not remind you of the rapid advance she is making in military matters—the establishment of arsenals, powder works—the building of gunboats—the purchase of ironclads, guns, ammunition, torpedoes, &c., &c.—the translation of foreign works bearing on these and kindred subjects—the establishment of schools for instruction in foreign languages, in sciences—the establishment of a central college at Peking, with a staff of foreign professors, with which the other schools are affiliated, and to which they act as feeders—the educational mission to the United States, several batches of boys having already been sent to that country to pursue their studies. . . . Among the signs of progress I should also refer to the appointment of legations and consuls to foreign countries, now about to be realized—a matter in their own interests and that of their subjects abroad, which has been strongly pressed upon them by circumstances—the introduction of steamboats, owned by Chinese, and engaged chiefly in the rice transport to the North, thus dispensing with the Grand Canal, and saving great expense, loss and pollution—the resolution to begin the working of coal and iron mines, for which plant and machinery are now wanted in their country—in laying off a short line of telegraph in the South, the outcome of the troubles with Japan in re Formosa, and once introduced, like everything else foreign, certain to be extensively adopted, and with coal and iron mining, the smelting iron horse is sure to speedily follow. . . . In the case of Japan, the world was astonished by the conversion of a heathen empire to European civilization in almost a day, and we have not ceased to gaze tremblingly at her rapid advance in material improvement, afraid of a revolution upsetting the whole thing. We have been dissatisfied at the slow pace of the Chinese, and her slow rate of progress has been intensified by contrast with the rapid growth of the sister empire, inferior in extent, population, solidity, and all the best traits of national character. Forty years ago we were confined to the factories outside Canton; now some fifteen ports are open to us along the entire seaboard and inland on the great river Yangtsze. Our ministers are lodged in the Capital, consult with the members of the Chinese Foreign Office, which is composed of the highest officials of the various Government Boards, and with liberty now of official intercourse with chiefs of departments. Right of audience was demanded, and although long delayed by reason of the minority of the Emperor, was at last granted, and although not everything that could be desired, has still had its effect in helping to overthrow old prejudices and break up the barriers of Chinese exclusiveness, pride, arrogance, and assumption of terrestrial supremacy. Christianity is also making progress. There are upwards of 10,000 Protestant converts, and probably half-a-million or more of Roman Catholics. . . . What then are some of the reasons that have prevented China from advancing more rapidly—why has Christianity not made more rapid progress? why is there so much hostility between the Chinese and Western nations, so much so that we seem always on the brink of a war, and diplomacy and patience are strained to the very utmost to prevent a rupture? Well, there are in the minds of all weak nations natural objections against a higher and stronger civilization being forced upon them. There is difference of race, religion, language, customs, and manners, remoteness, &c., &c.; but I believe the root of the matter will be found in the unfriendliness of the people, and this again I have the greatest reason for believing is the outcome of the iniquitous opium traffic which has been carried on now for 100 years—admitted during the first twenty-five years as a "foreign medicine," with a slight duty, and during the next sixty as a "foreign dirt" forced upon the Chinese by a system of smuggling and at the cannon's mouth, and during the last fifteen years as an "honourable" trade—a treaty right! And yet the consumption, sale, and native growth of the poppy are illegal. The whole nation, with the exception of a few well-informed officials, believe that we trade in it, because we desire to work their ruin. We are bent upon extending it at all hazards, and as the Times once asked, why should we stop in our march of improvement for India, simply because a distant country is injured by the trade? Indian finance is benefited to the extent of seven or eight millions annually and China is being ruined. The commerce and manufactures of our own country are seriously affected by the trade, so much so that in one sense we might say, *Great Britain* pays over eight millions annually to India. The Chinese are the sufferers by the trade. The Japanese Ambassador once told me that it was this trade that made the great difference between Japan and China. Japan would not have it upon any account. Fortunately for the country of the Rising Sun, her first treaty with a foreign nation (the United States), contained no opium clauses; and it was impossible for us to insert such a clause in ours, both from the opposition of Japan and the example of the "Flowery Flag," and no advantage to us in Japan would be wrought out of the Favourable Nation clauses, and are not we and the world at large, as well as Japan herself, now reaping the rich reward of the U.S. treaty? It was the U.S. too, allow me to say in passing, if I am not mistaken, that first inserted the clause for the toleration of Christianity in their treaty with China, and we here, too, had to follow suit. The high officials and people of the Flowery Land believe opium, and the wars with England resulting from it, to be the cause of all their troubles. Our wars have demoralized the people, disarranged their finances, given rise to official corruption, and in this way have stimulated the native growth of opium. Were this traffic abolished there is almost nothing in the way of progress in the opening up of the country, and the facilitating of trade, that they are not, I believe, prepared to go; with its existence what Christian and philanthropist can wish for more facilities for trade extended to the foreigner? Greater facilities for trade mean greater ruin and poverty to the country. But the Chinese, you will say, grow their own opium, and our ceasing to cultivate and import it would not benefit them and would hurt India financially. Well, as I have already said, the cultivation is illegal, and the trade, except in relation to foreigners, is forbidden. The government is opposed to it; imperial edicts are annually issued against it, and yet it flourishes, and why? Because of the corruption and impetuosity of the lower officials and their underlings. One excuse for their neglect to enforce the imperial edicts against native cultivation of the poppy, is that they believe it serves to keep the silver from flowing out of the country, and diminishes the quantity of the imported article. When the time comes for battling effectively with the Indian

article, and if the conscience of the country is not then completely ruined, the native growth will most assuredly be put down. I believe the government has the will and the power. Why, only the other month the Governor of Canton was deposed for re-establishing gambling in that city, and the orders came from Peking, and have to be obeyed. The most stringent orders against opium-smoking are in force at the present time in the army of the Viceroy of Chihli at Tientsin and Taku. The Chinese would repudiate the opium clause of the treaty to-morrow, did they not fear another opium war, just as they have thrown overboard the Spanish treaty in the article of the Cuban opium trade, and they refused to treat with Peru except on the clear understanding that the opium trade should be abandoned. The Chinese ministers themselves told our ambassador that the subject is never out of their thoughts, and that they are continually devising methods by which to extricate themselves from its flowing poison without at the same time offending us. In the last convention our merchants opposed an increase of the duty from thirty to fifty taels per chest. It is a foul blot on our flag and Christianity, and I fear we shall yet reap the reward, if we are not already doing so, in dulness of trade and political difficulties ever and anon cropping up. China is a magnificent country, and the grandest mart in the world for our commerce. One, I think, has said, that the mills of Lancashire would keep constantly at work making nothing but cotton cloth for stockings for the Chinese. And in the commerce of such a country Glasgow ought to have more than the lion's share in the development of her coal and iron resources and the opening up of the country by railroads and telegraphs. And yet our merchants pursue this shortsighted, suicidal policy, selling a drug which spoils their market for manufactured goods and shipping to China oversized and muddled cotton stuffs. Some seem to look upon China as simply made for our merchants, and on opium as a means in the hands of Providence for diminishing the circulation and eventually sweeping the Chinese from the face of the earth. The plan is succeeding only too well, and as "foreign dirt" is annually transacted into eight millions sterling in behalf of Indian finance."

## India.

(Friend of India.)

The small reduction in the rates of Indian postage which the Berne Conference has resolved upon, is but a step in the right direction, and the *Bombay Gazette* points out what it thinks should be the next step. The great aim of Indian postal reformers should be to insist on the abolition of the Southampton service, which nobody in India wants, and to get the whole postal subsidy concentrated on the Brindisi line. By means of this change we should get our letters conveyed more quickly and at cheaper rates. The Indian public will probably agree with our contemporary that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. It has ceased to be of any real benefit to this country, and while it is valued by nobody, it certainly keeps the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be. If this view is correct, it follows that the Southampton mail service to India is no longer a benefit, but an evil, and must as soon as possible be got rid of.

The Bill introduced by Sir William Muir into the Viceroy Council on the 15th instant, as a first step towards establishing a uniform coinage throughout the Peninsula, enables the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money in coin or for specified metal, issued by or made for, any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India; the power being limited by certain restrictions. The coins of Native States must be similar in fineness and weight to those of the Indian Government; the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices now extant; and the equivalent value of the Imperial coin is inscribed on each in English. The Native State must formally declare that the Imperial coin is legal tender in the territories subject to it, and must defray the cost of minting and breaking counterfeits, or called in, coin under the rules of the Government of India. The Bill authorizes the Native States to send proper metal to a British India mint to be coined, and enables the Imperial Government to make a small charge for coining it; the Native State having to abstain for a term of thirty years from coining in its own mint. The Governor-General is empowered to limit the number of any coins to be made for any State.

A contemporary, writing with reference to the rumour we noticed in our last issue, that Lord Northbrook and Napier were about to send home their recommendations for a scheme of army reform, says that the question has been at a dead-lock ever since Lord Northbrook came to India, owing to his determination not to spend money, and his intolerance of other men's views. The result of this intolerance, he says, "as to the army (concerning which the Viceroy has been perhaps more intensely positive than of any subject) is, that Lord Napier has really withdrawn altogether from the Government. He could not submit to the intolerant dictation of a man, who showed no sense whatever of the defence that should have been paid to his age, experience, and exact knowledge of military affairs, but thought it necessary, as he has been Under-Secretary of War, to claim all knowledge under heaven concerning the Indian Army. And the consequence is, there has been a dead-lock in army affairs. Lord Northbrook cannot work with any one; and that is really the history of the Viceroyalty." We quote these remarks because, though severe, they are, we suspect, not unjust. Lord Northbrook's attitude towards his subordinates has undoubtedly been one of the weakest points in his rule.

The *Delhi Gazette* says that the total out-turn of tea for Kumaon and Garhwal in 1875 was close on 800,000 lbs., of which about 100,000 lbs. was black. All was sold to the about and Bokhara merchants. A few contractors have been entered into for the crop of 1876, and it is stated that the dealers are prepared to purchase as much as the planters can give this year. There are now three Central Asian dealers in Kumaon, and other exports of green tea from the district for last season will amount to nearly 400,000 lbs., of an estimated value of about three lakhs of rupees.

A contemporary states that the Portuguese *Diário do Governo* publishes an offi-

cial statement which notices Cameron's arrival at Benguela, on the 8th December last. "According to this report, he was at once visited by the Governor of the Province, who informed him that he had received express orders from home to render every assistance, and supply him with funds he might require, and, at the same time, he placed the official residence at his disposal. The state of Cameron's health was such as to cause anxiety, and all the medicines ordered by the physician who attended him were supplied gratuitously from the hospital dispensary. His followers, who were numerous, and all natives of Zanzibar, were accommodated in the old Government house, and supplied with all they required, to the amount of about £73. On the 19th of December, Lieutenant Cameron was received in Angola by Governor-General Andrade, who gave him all the assistance in his power. The Lieutenant took up his quarters in the Consul's house, and his followers, fifty-six Arabs were lodged in the fortress of San Miguel."

Colonel Gordon is still safe and in good health. Disquieting rumours were circulating in England a short time ago, to the effect that some misfortune had befallen his expedition, but these have been shown to be unfounded by news from the Colonel, dated from Duffa, reporting his own health and safety, though the medical man who accompanied him had died. When Gordon wrote, not a white man had been left in the party. He had reached a rapid, which he feared it would be impossible to pass. It is therefore not improbable that it will be impossible to extend the exploration of the Nile further with the assistance of steam.

With reference to the great number of vessels that have been lost off the coast of Ceylon, the *Ceylon Times* has the following:

"In a late issue, when alluding to the two most recent cases of wrecked steamers at Galle, we stated what we believed to be a well-ascertained fact, that the variation of ship-compasses when nearing our coast was so serious, as to defy the calculations of the most careful navigators, and sufficient for many of our shipping disasters of late years. We are informed that these variations are not constant, but are controlled by the direction of the wind and the character of the land. Now, setting aside all thought of fable and legend, a considerable portion of our seaboard contains vast deposits of magnetic iron ore. Whether this was known in former times or not, it is beyond question that the rare quality of the tools manufactured by native smiths from indigenous ore, is attributed to its possessing a highly magnetic quality. This fact, and the extraordinary variations of the compass-needle in these waters, and the loss of a number of iron steamers on our coast, form curious illustrations of the fiction of the loadstone rock of 'Sinbad the Sailor.' The subject is of sufficient importance to call for a series of observations as to the precise extent of these magnetic variations."

It is reported that Bombay is to have a fresh batch of C.S.I.'s. Messrs. Desai, Desai, and Nana Morjee may shortly reckon upon being enrolled. Ex-members of the local Legislative Council and members now in office will, according to a contemporary, also participate in this general recognition of distinguished services, which, however, will be restricted to the non-official element.

A Marriage in Parsi high life is announced by the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. Mr. Jahangheer, heir and nephew of Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Ready money, is engaged to Miss Dhanubai, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia. The celebration of this event is postponed till the Prince's return to Bombay, when grand festivities are expected to take place.

The construction of the jetty in connection with the Madras Harbour has, for a time, been suspended in accordance with the orders of Government. The work was stopped, the *Standard* says, as a revised estimate has been submitted to the authorities by Mr. May under instructions from Mr. Parkes, and it is reported that the cost of the structure will be increased by at least half a million sterling.

The Lift at Hog Island has been successfully utilized in the cleaning of a large steamer. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malda*, of about 2000 tons, with a length of 260 feet and 34 beam, was lifted at 8 p.m., on Thursday last week, returned to Bombay Friday scraped, cleaned, and with two coats of paint on Saturday, at 10 a.m., and left the same evening with the Calcutta mail. The total weight of the Lift was 6088 tons, including postern, ship's riggers, &c. It being full moon, the tides were unusually strong, and great care had to be exercised in handling and getting into position a long light draft vessel.

## Miscellaneous.

The Opium question has been placed in two very cheering aspects. Not only does the competition of China do away with the moral objections against the Indian trade; but even for the sake of the morals of the Chinese, as well as of the Indian treasury, it ought to stimulate the Indian Government to develop its opium business. For just as good run is less fatal than bad run to the morals of soldiers and sailors, so it would be safer in every way for the Chinese nation to patronize the foreign drug in preference to the home-grown article. But again, if the Chinese can only be induced to improve their own drug by mixing it with Indian opium, it follows that the new development of the native Chinese industry may, instead of ultimately destroying the Indian trade, positively increase it. To the foregoing ingenious argument we may add another, which was advanced by the writer of a letter in our issue of the 10th instant, namely, the impetus which will be given to the trade in Indian opium by the establishment of a direct route to Western and South-Western China.—*Indian Pioneer.*

What they do at Canton.—It was after the evening service, Mrs. Condon and the three Misses Condon had arrived home. They sat listlessly around the room with their things on. Mrs. Condon was lying on the lounge, asleep. "Emmeline," said Mrs. Condon, suddenly addressing her eldest, "did you see Mr. Parker when he came in?" "Yes, ma," replied Emmeline, "She didn't have that hat on last Sunday, did she?" "No," said Emmeline. "It is her

new hat. I noticed it the moment she went down the aisle, and says to Sarah, 'What an earth possesses Mrs. Parker to wear such a hat as that?' says I. 'Such a great, grand feather on such a little hat, looked awfully ridiculous. I thought I should have laughed right out when I saw it,' observed Sarah. 'I don't think it looked any worse than Mrs. Schuyler's, with that flaring red bow on the back,' said Amelia. "I don't see what Mrs. Schuyler can be thinking of to dress Mary out like that," said Mrs. Condon with a sigh. "Mary must be older than Sarah, and yet she dresses as if she were a mere child." "Did you see how the widow Marshall was trucked out?" interrupted Emmeline. "She was as gay as a peacock. Merely, what airs that woman puts on! I would like to ask her when she is going to bring back that pan of flour," and Emmeline tittered maliciously. "She's shining around old Mr. Masters, they say," mentioned Amelia. "Old Mr. Masters!" ejaculated Mrs. Condon. "Why, he is old enough to be her father." "What difference do you suppose that makes to her?" enquired Emmeline. "But I pity him if he gets her. She's a perfect wild cat. Ellen Byrles has got one of them Victoria hats, I see. If I had a drunken father I'd keep in doors, I think, and not be parading myself in public." Just then there was a motion on the lounge, and the ladies began to take off their things. "Hello, folks," said Mr. Condon, rising up and rubbing his eyes. "Is church out?" "Yes," said Mrs. Condon, with a yawn, which communicated itself to her daughters. "Did you hear a good sermon?" "Pretty," accompanied by another yawn all around. "See many good clothes?" was the next question. "I suppose you think, Mr. Condon, that that is all your wife and daughter go to Church for, to look at other people's clothes," said Mrs. Condon, tartly. "That's just like pa," said Emmeline, with a toss of the head. "He is always slurring church people." Pa sloped to bed.—*Danbury News.*

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 17, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, 620  
credit, 625  
" Old Patna, cash, —  
credit, —  
" New Benares, cash, 580  
credit, 585  
" Old Benares, cash, —  
credit, —  
" New Malwa, cash, 580  
credit, 585  
" Allowance Tels, 20 a 48  
" Old Malwa, cash, 585  
credit, 590  
" Allowance Tels, 10 a 24

CAMPOR, ... 14 1/2

QUICKSILVER, ... 81

SALTPETRE, ... 42 a 45

## Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11  
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11 1/2  
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... R 221  
" Bombay, demand, ... B 220 1/2  
" Shanghai, demand, ... B 73 1/2  
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 73  
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B, ... —  
Soyes, ... —  
Mexicans, ... —  
Gold Leaf, ... 26.25  
English Sovereigns, ... 5.12  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.14  
Discount, ... 7 a 9

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 3 per cent. prem.  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$492.50  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$145  
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 50% div. ex div.  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$875  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$220  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850  
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 57  
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 625  
H.K. & M. S.-boat Co., 6 ds.  
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 74  
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 74  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$624 dir.  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104

## Temperatures.

HONGKONG, March 17, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Fraser &amp; Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

THERMOMETER—9 A.M., ... 82 1/2  
Do 4 P.M., ... 84  
Do 6 P.M., ... 84  
Do 8 P.M., ... 84  
BAROMETER—9 A.M., ... 30.118  
Do 4 P.M., ... 30.010

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Annie Braginton, from New York to Shanghai.  
Jan. 6, Oteroops, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 8, Lyka Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Hongkong.  
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 17, Alx. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.  
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.  
Jan. 22, Flintshire (str.), from London to Penang, &c.  
Jan. 24, Victoria (str.), from Liverpool to Manila.  
Jan. 26, Nestor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.  
Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.  
Feb. 1, Neoribus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Orille, ... Cadix.  
Naples, ... Brindisi.  
Glenartney, ... Russia.  
Galley of Lyons, ... Viking.

## Sailing Vessels.

Cashmere, ... Ada.  
Undine, ... Kalsoo.  
Paul Marie, ... Scotia.  
Miss Glen, ... —

## At Liverpool.

Antenor (str.), ... Miss L. Strong.  
Agamemnon (str.), ... —

## Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **TEHRAN**, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on **THURSDAY**, the 30th instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 29th Idem.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MOLLER, Superintendent,

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, March 16, 1876. m80

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on **SATURDAY**, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, **FRAY WEST**, Agents, Hongkong, March 1, 1876. ap1

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on **SATURDAY**, the 15th April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, **FRAY WEST**, Agents, Hongkong, March 15, 1876. ap15

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## FOR SALE.

## Insurances.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLINGS.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**, Agents Hongkong & Canton, Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Hongkong, October 14, 18